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English; because they look on Chaucer as a dry, *old-fashioned* wit, not worth reviving. *Dryden.*

He is one of those *old-fashioned* men of wit and pleasure, that shews his parts by raillery on marriage. *Addison.*

OLDEN. *adj.* [from *old*; perhaps the Saxon plural.] Ancient. This word is not now in use.

Blood hath been shed ere now, i'th' *olden* time, Ere human statute purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakespeare.*

OLDNESS. *n. f.* [from *old*.] Old age; antiquity; not newness; quality of being old.

This policy and reverence of ages, makes the world bitter to the best of our times; keeps our fortunes from us till our *oldness* cannot relish them. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

OLEAGINOUS. *adj.* [*oleaginus*, Lat. from *oleum*, *oleagineus*, Fr.] Oily; unctuous.

The sap when it first enters the root, is earthy, watery, poor, and scarce *oleaginous*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

OLEAGINOSNESS. *n. f.* [from *oleaginous*.] Oiliness. In speaking of the *oleaginousness* of urinous spirits, I employ the word most rather than all. *Boyle.*

OLEANDER. *n. f.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The plant rosebay.

OLEASTER. *n. f.* [Latin.] Wild olive; a species of olive. It is a native of Italy, but hardy, and will endure the cold of our climate, and grow to the height of sixteen or eighteen feet. It blooms in June, and perfumes the circumambient air to a great distance. Its leaves are silver-coloured. *Miller.*

OLEOSE. *adj.* [*oleosus*, Lat.] Oily. Rain water may be cadued with some vegetating or prolifick matter, derived from some saline or *oleose* particles it contains. *Ray on the Creation.*

In falcons is a small quantity of gall, the *oleous* parts of the chyle being spent most on the fat. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To *OLFACT.* *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Lat.] To smell. A burlesque word.

There is a machiavellian plot, Tho' every rare *olfact* it not. *Hudibras, p. i.*

OLFACTORY. *adj.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. from *olfacio*, Lat.] Having the sense of smelling.

Effluvia, or invisible particles that come from bodies at a distance, immediately affect the *olfactory* nerves. *Locke.*

OLID. *adj.* [*olidus*, Lat.] Stinking; fetid.

The first salt would have been not unlike that of men's urine; of which *olid* and despicable liquor I chose to make an instance, because chemists are not wont to care for extracting the first salt of it. *Boyle.*

In a civet cat a different and offensive odour proceeds partly from its food, that being especially fish, whereof this humour may be a garous excretion and *olidous* separation. *Brown.*

OLIGARCHY. *n. f.* [*ὀλιγαρχία*, Gr.] A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; aristocracy.

The worst kind of *oligarchy*, is, when men are governed indeed by a few, and yet are not taught to know what those few be, to whom they should obey. *Sidney, b. ii.*

We have no aristocracies but in contemplation, all *oligarchies*, wherein a few men domineer, do what they list. *Burt.*

After the expedition into Sicily, the Athenians chose four hundred men for administration of affairs, who became a body of tyrants, and were called an *oligarchy*, or tyranny of the few; under which hateful denomination they were soon after deposed. *Swift.*

OLIO. *n. f.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medly. See *OGLIO*.

Ben Johnson, in his Sejanus and Cataline, has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy. *Dryden on Dram. Poetry.*

I am in a very chaos to think I should so forget myself. But I have such an *olio* of affairs, I know not what to do. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

OLITORY. *n. f.* [*olitor*, Latin.] Belonging to the kitchen garden. Gather your *olitory* seeds. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

OLIVASTER. *adj.* [*olivastre*, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny. The countries of the Abyssenes, Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny, *olivaster* and pale, are generally more sandy. *Bacon's Nat. History, N^o. 399.*

OLIVE. *n. f.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea*, Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace.

The leaves are for the most part oblong and ever-green; the flower consists of one leaf, the lower part of which is hollowed, but the upper part is divided into four parts; the ovary, which is fixed in the center of the flower cup, becomes an oval, soft, pulpy fruit, abounding with a fat liquor inclosing an hard rough stone. *Miller.*

To thee, heav'n, in thy nativity, Adjudg'd an olive branch and laurel crown, As likely to be blest in peace and war. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*

In the purlows of this forest, stands A sheepcote fence'd about with olive trees. *Shakespeare.*

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest. In like manner thou shalt deal with thy vineyard and olive yard. *Ex. xxiii. 11.*

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He led

Muticans from their olive bearing town, And all th' Eretian pow'rs. *Dryden's Hen. viii.*

It is laid out into a grove, a vineyard, and n allotment for olives and herbs. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

OMBRE. *n. f.* [*hambre*, Spanish.] A game of cards played by three.

He would willingly carry her to the play; but he had rather go to lady Centaure's and play at *ombre*. *Taylor.*

OMEGA. *n. f.* [*Ὠμέγα*, Gr.] The last letter of the alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.

I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the ending. *Rev. i. 8.*

OMELET. *n. f.* [*omelette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

OMENED. *adj.* [from *omen*.] Containing prognosticks. Fame may prove, Or *omen'd* voice, the messenger of Jove, Propitious to the search. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

OMEN. *n. f.* [*omen*, Latin.] A sign good or bad; prognostick.

When young kings begin with scorn of justice, They make an *omen* to their after reign. *Lyden.*

The speech had *omen* that the Trojan race Should find repose, and this the time and place. *Lyden.*

Choose out other smiling hours, Such as have lucky *omens* shed, O'er forming laws and empires rising. *Lyden.*

OMENTUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] The cawl, called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net. When the peritoneum is usual, and the cavity of the abdomen laid open, the *omentum* or cawl presents itself first to view. This membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greatest part of the guts. *Qu.*

OMER. *n. f.* A Hebrew measure about three pints and a half English. *Est.*

To *OMINATE.* *v. a.* [*ominor*, Lat.] To foretoken; to prognostick.

This *ominates* sadly, as to our divisions with the Roman. *Decay of Pnt.*

OMINATION. *n. f.* [from *ominor*, Lat.] Prognostick.

The falling of salt is an authentick preface of ill luck yet the fame was not a general prognostick of future evil among the ancients; but a particular *omination* concerning the breach of friendship. *Brown's V. Err. b. v.*

OMINOUS. *adj.* [from *omen*.] 1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreboding ill; inauspicious.

Let me be duke of Clarence; For Gloster's dukedom is *ominous*. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

Pomiret, thou bloody prison, Fatal and *ominous* to noble peers. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

These accidents the more rarely they happen, the more *ominous* are they esteemed, because they are never observed but when sad events do ensue. *Hayward.*

Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields, He last betakes him to this *ominous* wood. *Mil. Pems.*

As in the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without an heart was accounted *ominous*; so in the christian worship of him, an heart without a sacrifice is worthless. *South's Sermon.*

Pardon a father's tears, And give them to Charinus' memory; May they not prove as *ominous* to thee. *Dryden.*

2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill. Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace, nothing followed. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

OMINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ominous*.] With good or bad omen.

OMINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ominous*.] The quality of being *ominous*.

OMISSION. *n. f.* [*omissio*, Lat.] Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done.

Would it not impose a total *omission* of physic. *Brown.*

If he has made no provision for this great change, the *omission* can never be repaired, the time never redeemed. *Roger's Sermon, 12.*

2. Neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes. *Omission* to do what is necessary. *Shakespeare.*

Seals a commission to a blank of danger. The most natural division of all offences, is into those of *omission* and those of commission. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To *OMIT.* *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.] 1. To leave out; not to mention.

These personal comparisons I *omit*, because I would say nothing that may favour of a spirit of flattery. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for gravity renown'd, Who can *omit* the Gracchi, who declare The Scipio's worth? *Dryden, Hen. vi.*

2. To neglect to perform. Her father *omitted* nothing in her education, that might make

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make her the most accomplished woman of her age. *Addison.*

OMITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *omit*.] Forbearance. He said, mine eyes were black, and my hair black;

And now I am remember'd, scorn'd at me! I marvel why I answer'd not again; But that's all one, *omittance* is no quittance. *Shakespeare.*

OMNIFARIOUS. *adj.* [*omnifarius*, Lat.] Of all varieties or kinds.

These particles could never of themselves, by *omnifarious* kinds of motion, whether fortuitous or mechanical, have fallen into this visible system. *Bentley's Sermon.*

But if thou *omnifarious* drinks wou'dst brew; Besides the orchard, ev'ry hedge and bush Affords assistance. *Philips.*

OMNIFEROUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Lat.] All-bearing. *Diogenes.*

OMNIFICK. *adj.* [*omnis* and *ficio*, Lat.] All-creating. Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace! Said then th' *omnific* word, your discord end. *Milton.*

OMNIFORM. *adj.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having every shape. *Diogenes.*

OMNIGENOUS. *adj.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] Consisting of all kinds. *Diogenes.*

OMNIPOTENCE. *n. f.* [*omnipotentia*, Lat.] Almighty power; *OMNIPOTENCY.* unlimited power.

Whatever fortune Can give or take, love wants not, or despoils; Or by his own *omnipotence* supplies. *Denham.*

As the foul bears the image of the divine wisdom, so this part of the body represents the *omnipotence* of God, whilst it is able to perform such wonderful effects. *Wilkins.*

The greatest danger is from the greatest power, and that is *omnipotence*. Will *omnipotence* neglect to save, The suffering virtue of the wife and brave. *Pope.*

OMNIPOTENT. *adj.* [*omnipotens*, Lat.] Almighty; powerful without limit.

You were also Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda: oh *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a goose! *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The perfect being must needs be *omnipotent*; both as self-existent and as immense: for he that is self-existent, having the power of being, hath the power of all being; equal to the cause of all being, which is to be *omnipotent*. *Grew's Cosmol. b. i. c. 1.*

OMNIPRESENCE. *n. f.* [*omnis* and *presens*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded presence.

He also went Invisible, yet laid, such privilege Hath *omnipresence*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

Adam, thou know'st his *omnipresence* fills Land, sea, and air. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

The soul is evolved and present to every part: and if my soul can have its effectual energy upon my body with ease, with how much more facility can a being of immense existence and *omnipresence*, of infinite wisdom and power, govern a great but finite universe? *Hale.*

OMNIPRESENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *presens*, Latin.] Ubiquitary; present in every place.

Omniscient master, *omnipresent* king, To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring. *Prior.*

OMNISCIENCE. *n. f.* [*omnis* and *scientia*, Lat.] Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom.

In all this misconception of my actions, as I have no judge but God above me, so I can have comfort to appeal to his *omniscience*.

Thinking by this retirement to obscure himself from God, he intruded the *omniscience* and essential ubiquity of his maker, who as he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

An immense being does strangely fill the soul; and *omnipotency*, *omniscience*, and infinite goodness, enlarge the spirit while it fixly looks upon them. *Burnet.*

Since thou boast'st th' *omniscience* of a God, Say in what cranny of Sebastian's soul, Unknown to me, so loath'd a crime is lodg'd? *Dryden.*

OMNISCIENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds; knowing every thing.

By no means trust to your own judgment alone; for no man is *omniscient*. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

What can 'scape the eye Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart *Omni*ficent? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Whatever is known, is some way present; and that which is present, cannot but be known by him who is *omniscient*. *South's Sermons.*

Omniscient master, *omnipresent* king, To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring. *Prior.*

OMNISCIENCE. *adj.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] All-knowing. I dare not pronounce him *omniscient*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable

ON

to any created substance. *Hakewill on Providence.*

OMNIVOROUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring. *Diogenes.*

OMOPATE. *n. f.* [*ὀμοπάτης* and *πάτης*, Gr.] The shoulder blade. *Diogenes.*

OMPHALOPTICK. *n. f.* [*ὀμφαλῶδες* and *ὀπτικός*, Gr.] An optic glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens. *Diogenes.*

ON. *prep.* [*an*, Dutch; *on*, German.] 1. It is put before the word, which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed.

He is not lolling *on* a lewd love bed, But *on* his knees at meditation. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

What news? — — Richmond is *on* the seas. — — There let him sink and be the seas *on* him. *Shakespeare.*

Distracted terror knew not what was best; *On* what determination to abide. *Daniel's Civil War.*

How soon hath time, the fickle thief of youth, Stoll'n *on* his wing my three and twentieth year, My halting days fly *on* with full career. *Milton.*

As some to witness truth heav'n's call obey, So some *on* earth must, to confirm it, stay. *Dryden.*

They sloping low, Perch'd *on* the double tree. *Dryden's Hen. vi.*

2. It is put before any thing that is the subject of action. Th' unhappy husband, husband now no more, Did *on* his tuneful harp his loss deplore. *Dryden.*

3. Noting addition or accumulation. Mischiefs *on* mischiefs, greater still and more, The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er. *Dryden.*

4. Noting a state of progression. No Maris! whither *on* thy way so fast? This leads to town. *Dryden.*

5. It sometimes notes elevation. Chuse next a province for thy vineyard's reign, *On* hills above, or in the lowly plain. *Dryden.*

6. Noting approach or invasion. Their navy ploughs the wat'ry main, Yet soon expect it *on* your shores again. *Dryden.*

7. Noting dependence or reliance. On me, *on* me let all thy fury fall, Nor err from me, since I deserve it all. *Pope.*

8. Noting dependence or reliance. On God's providence and *on* your bounty, all their present support and future hopes depend. *Smallbridge.*

8. At, noting place. On each side her, Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleo.*

9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing. The same prevalence of genius, the world cannot pardon your concealing, *on* the same consideration; because we neither have a living Varus nor a Horace. *Dryden.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory, must not be exprest like the ecstasy of a harlequin *on* the receipt of a letter from his mistress. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The best way to be used by a father *on* any occasion, to reform any thing he wishes mended in his son. *Locke.*

We abstain *on* such solemn occasions from things lawful, out of indignation that we have often gratified ourselves in things unlawful. *Smallbridge's Sermons.*

10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, this happened *on* the first day. *On* is used, I think, only before day or hour.

11. It is put before the object of some passion. Compassion *on* the king commands me stop. *Shakespeare.*

Cou'd tears recal him into wretched life, Their sorrow hurts themselves; *on* him is lost. *Dryden.*

12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened. Hence *on* thy life; the captive maid is mine, Whom not for price or pray'rs I will resign. *Dryden.*

13. Noting imprecation. Sorrow *on* thee, and all the pack of you, That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shakespeare.*

14. Noting invocation. On thee, dear wife, in deserts all alone He call'd. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. iv.*

15. Noting the state of any thing. — The earth shook to see the heav'n's *on* fire, And not in fear of your nativity. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

The horses burnt as they stood fast tied in the stables, or by chance breaking loose ran up and down with their tails and mains *on* a light fire. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

His fancy grows in the progress, and becomes *on* fire like a chariot wheel by its own rapidity. *Pope. Pref. to Iliad.*

16. Noting stipulation or condition. I can be satisfied *on* more easy terms. *Dryden.*

17. Noting distinction or opposition. The Rhodians, *on* the other side, mindful of their former honour, valiantly repulsed the enemy. *Knolles.*

18. Before